

THE OMAHA BEE. COUNCIL BLUFFS. OFFICE: NO. 12 PEARL STREET.

NO MORE MOTOR PASSES.

Mr. Evans Adds a Strengthening Link to His Injunction.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE UNION DEPOT. The Butchers Combine for Shorter Hours--Badly Mixed Buggy Case--Alderman Casper to Sue the Nonpareil.

T. J. Evans, who is plaintiff in the motor pass injunction suit against the officers of the Electric Motor company, filed an amendment to his petition in the district court yesterday forenoon.

The chief charge from the original petition is the insertion of the motor pass in the transportation of passengers.

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was a small army of witnesses on both sides. The new defendants attempted a coup by seeking to show that the Don Carlos company was a nonentity and never had existed, but Judge Dwyer's decision proved it by introducing the articles of incorporation and swearing that the company was a lively entity.

The probability is that the costs of the case will exceed two or three times the value of the buggy, and when it is all over the vehicle will still remain in Council Bluffs. Attorney Green of Omaha represents both the plaintiffs, and W. D. Eider is looking after the interests of Mr. Schuller.

BOSTON STORE. Attractions on Our Second Floor for Monday and Tuesday.

300 pair sample corsets, including French sauteen, coroll, jeans and summer corsets, goods sold from 60c to \$1.35, all to go at 45c, dress from 1.90 to 3.75 in coroll, white, cream and tints.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR. In three lots for Monday and Tuesday.

A full line of corsets, plain embroidered and lace trimmed in all sizes, 25c each. Night gowns, full size, ruffle trimmed, 25c each.

Chemise and drawers, lace and embroidered, trimmed, 25c each. Misses' and ladies' white skirts 25c each.

Children's infants' white dresses, 25c to \$1.00, a bargain.

Corset covers, V shape and square neck, 25c.

Night gowns, trimmed with feather edge braid and ruffled, 35c.

Chemise and drawers, embroidered and tucked, 35c.

Corset covers, with full yoke of embroidery and tuck, 50c.

Mother Hubbard night dresses, beautifully trimmed, 50c.

Chemise and drawers, trimmed with embroidery and tuck, 50c.

All the above goods will compare with goods sold at the city.

FOTHERINGHAM, WHITE LAKE & CO., Leaders and Promoters of Low Prices, Council Bluffs.

Will Sue the Nonpareil. Alderman Casper has retained the services of an attorney and is preparing to bring suit against the Nonpareil for slander and damages for its recent attack upon him in connection with the city printing.

It is reported that the attorney first retained was a little too friendly with the other side and had political aspirations that might be injured, and he was willing to relinquish his retainer.

It is said that a more conservative lawyer will be given the case, one who has no entangling alliances, and the case will be pushed, despite the fact that the Nonpareil since the offensive matter was published.

Said your soiled clothes to the Cascade laundry company. Prompt delivery. Telephone 290.

Have your family wash rough dried and starched, 35 cents a dozen. Cascade laundry company. Telephone 290.

Better Postoffice Service. Postmaster Tryon has been earnestly at work endeavoring to secure additional letter carriers.

George F. Smith, the special free delivery inspector of the postoffice department, after examining the situation in the Bluffs, has decided that at least two more carriers should be allowed.

This increase will be made July 1. This will make it possible to furnish better delivery service especially in the evening.

Council Bluffs is in a peculiar predicament at the present time. The mail carriers are to go on a bunch in the morning, and again in the evening. The law requires the carriers to work simply on the eight hour system, so that it is not practical to meet the demands of both daytime and evening with the present force.

There have been suggestions of a change in the law, but the carriers are to be paid for the extra work.

Several desirable dwellings, with modern improvements for rent in vicinity of the Presbyterian church. E. H. Sheafe & Co., rental agents.

Help the Chautauqua. The Chautauqua executive committee request that all persons who are pledged to the fund required for payment of Chautauqua obligations, etc., will not make any delay in their payments.

Everyone that can help should promptly come to the front. Walks and drives are being made daily to collect for the fund.

For this purpose will be placed where they will do the most good. The people of Council Bluffs have already done much, and yet something more is necessary to perfect the work already done.

The programme for this year will be equal to last year and in some respects will be superior and is very desirable that the requisite means be provided to make it inviting and in every way profitable.

J. C. Bixby, steam heating, sanitary engineer, 343 Lehigh building, Omaha; 202 Merriam block, Council Bluffs.

Elegant gold center pieces, full size, for 10 cents, former price \$1. Three hand border only 1 cent a yard at H. P. Niles, 406 Broadway.

A Busy Man. "Say, have the fish worms come up to the surface of the ground so far as the fellow can dig bait?" "Do you think the fish will bite?" asked County Supervisor Andy Graham yesterday.

"I'm going to knock off work and go fishing if I don't get a bite. I've been doing from two to five men's work all spring, and now since the boys had adjourned for a week I'm going to have some fun and some fish."

Why? "I'm building ten bridges here, and I don't want to be bothered with any more work. I'm going to have some fun and some fish."

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morning and evening. Young men and strangers always especially welcome to these services. T. J. Moody, pastor.

First Methodist Church--South Main Street, opposite the avenue. St. Alexander, pastor. Residence 717 South Eighth Street. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m.

Sunday school, 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. Bible study Thursday at 7:30 p. m. "Epiphany" entertainment on Friday at 7:30 p. m.

First Presbyterian--Corner of Willow Avenue and Seventh Street. Rev. Stephen Phillips, pastor. Preaching on Sabbath at 10:30 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m.

Young people's meeting at 6:30 p. m. Strangers and others cordially invited.

Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church--Corner of Broadway and First Street. DeWitt C. Franklin, pastor. Rev. Dr. W. O. Allen of Missouri Valley will preach at 10:30 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m.

At 10:30 a. m. a mass meeting will be held. W. T. Barry, presiding, addressed by Dr. Allen and Charles M. Hart. Sunday school at 12 m. Epworth League and class at 7:30 p. m. A cordial invitation to the public.

First Baptist Church--Near postoffice. D. H. Cooley, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and at 7:30 p. m.

At 7:30 p. m. by the pastor. Baptism in connection with evening service. Sunday school at 12 m. Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m. All cordially welcomed.

A Sunday school will be organized at 3 p. m. in Mission chapel on Twenty-ninth Street and Avenue C. Preaching service at 8 p. m. All in that neighborhood cordially invited.

Services in the Congregational church morning and evening. In the morning the pastor will preach. Subject: "The Motherhood of God." In the evening, "The Wholeness of God's Love." Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, 6:15. All are invited.

Epworth Sunday school at 3 p. m., corner of Nineteenth and Broadway streets.

Services at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms this afternoon at 4 o'clock will be conducted by J. R. Carruthers. Subject: "The Wholeness of God's Love." A cordial invitation is extended to be present and help in the meeting.

Members of the Blue Ribbon club are especially invited to such parties. Ladies are especially invited to bring their own refreshments.

Berean Baptist church--Preaching morning and evening by the pastor. Sunday school at 11:45 a. m. All will be very welcome.

Second Presbyterian church, corner Logan and Harmony streets--Preaching at 3 p. m. by the pastor, Rev. W. Grossman. Sunday school at 11 a. m. Preaching Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Presbyterian services, No. 2644 Avenue B--Preaching by the pastor, Rev. F. W. Grossman, at 11 a. m. Sabbath school at 9 a. m.

The gasoline stove is more dangerous than the unloaded gun. Save for any use and is indistinctly connected with the signaling device, which in itself is a marvel of ingenuity.

A soldier is armed with an ordinary knapsack, on the side of which are four buttons, one blue, one red, one purple and one yellow.

Carried inside the knapsack, in a separate compartment from the storage batteries that furnish the electricity, are four incandescent globes, the glass corresponding in color with the buttons on the knapsack.

Each globe is inclosed in a globe of small motor, something like the propeller blade of a steamship, and from the motor runs a delicate pair of wires, which are connected with the batteries.

When it is desired to signal, the globes are rotated by the alternating currents of the motor to a height of 100 or 150 feet.

Then by pressing the buttons, according to a code previously agreed upon, the signaler flashes out different colored lights with such rapidity that the most expert marksman would be unable to find a target.

The elevation of a man in the air by a motor attached to a small platform on which he stands is intended for taking observations in hilly countries at night.

The aerial observationist has a powerful search light either under his feet or over his head, which he can flash in any direction and with a powerful pair of field glasses learn many of the secrets of the enemy.

It is only fair to say that the electrical knapsack is an accomplished fact. Before he was seventeen years old young McLaughlin had a workshop and built with his own hands a first-class lamp, which he carried in his knapsack to punch holes in zinc plates, and in fact, all the coarser tools used by the working electrician.

Then he built a phonograph with a wooden cylinder, which took the spiral impressions from the vibrating reed of a gramophone. He had not reached his eighteenth year when he constructed a telephone, to which he added a sounding board, a device that he will not make public until after the existing telephone patents have expired.

Many of the improvements in the telephone he disposed of for a mere song to men who have made fortunes for themselves and have not rewarded him with an extra dollar.

Between the years 1880 and 1882 McLaughlin developed new ideas for the Morse system of telegraphy, in key boards, switches and the like, and in the latter year he invented the pneumatic tube for the transmission of packages, out of which several men have grown wealthy, although the tube, which is in fact, is not yet in operation.

Then came the electrical typewriter, and after that the invention of an ingenious system by which street car companies using the endless cable as a means of propulsion could be run on a single cable.

McLaughlin has not yet been able to get into an electric conduit into an electric conduit.

While these and thousands of other ideas were taking shape, the inventor was pressing steadily toward the goal to which all other inventors are pressed, and that was the perfect storage of electricity, just as Edison made the incandescent light his hobby while his active brain was engaged in studying out countless other problems.

McLaughlin had made out of his career in life something like \$25,000, and after some three years of experience was so confident that he had mastered the secret that he invested every dollar he had in the world in preparing for a public demonstration. He was given a financial support by the management of a street railway company if he could prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that it was possible to get as much electricity out of a charged jar as was put in it.

He completed the task about four weeks ago, and performed not only more than he had promised, but a feat that will in all probability revolutionize all existing motor powers used on street and steam railways.

McLaughlin showed the boldness of his fertile mind by abolishing altogether the generally accepted switchboard and substituting two levers and introducing an entirely new idea to prevent the contact between the drum and the brushes, which has heretofore resulted in the quick destruction of the latter.

So thoroughly successful was the test that the inventor has since been invited to run the electric railway company in New York city, and he is invited to make a similar test in that city. It is not improbable that within a few

BIDS FAIR TO RIVAL EDISON.

Queer Electrical Devices Evolved From a Young Philadelphian's Brain.

THE WONDERS OF INDUCTION. An Interesting Lecture on the Subject in New York--Lightning Flashes as Weapons of War--Electrical Sparks.

There is a young Yankee in this town who has displayed such powers of thought and invention in the electrical line that his friends believe they are safe in predicting that he will not only turn out to be a second Edison, but will in some branches of the sciences outdo even the famous wizard himself.

Writes a Philadelphia correspondent of the New York World. The young man's name is James F. McLaughlin. He is a native of Waterbury, Conn., but has lived here the greater part of his life.

He is now twenty-seven years of age, and for the last ten years has been kept under cover through the greed and selfishness of certain capitalists who have used his brains to fill their own purses and keep his empty.

McLaughlin's inventive faculty is apparently inexhaustible, and the rapidity with which he evolves new ideas day after day is simply phenomenal.

Between 1878 and the present time he has devised and made with his own hands a number of inventions, more than four thousand separate and distinct applications of electrical force.

It would take a volume to recount them, even with the most meagre description of each. They include a system of concealed currents for signaling cities, whereby one operator can defy the fleets of the world and blow navies into kingdom come by merely touching a button; a system of night signaling for armies which will defy detection and sharpshooters, and which is now being used by the British and German governments; a motor by which a man could, he claims, elevate himself in the air and remain stationary at any height he desired without visible means of support.

He has also invented a system of electrically actuated valves, whereby one operator can control the flow of water in a city, and a system of electrically actuated valves, whereby one operator can control the flow of water in a city.

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weeks an effort will be made to run a car from Philadelphia to New York with stored electricity, at a high rate of speed. This if done will be the initial movement of the promised revolution.

It is, however, not to be expected that the man has just brought to perfection is the automatic placing of torpedoes on the track in the rear of a railway train while running at full speed.

The present method of placing this explosive signal on the track is to have a man on a hand car for the first train to come to a standstill until a brakeman has placed the torpedoes on the rail by hand.

McLaughlin's inventive device is operated electrically and puts the torpedoes in position at any required interval, even when the speed is sixty miles an hour or more.

He is now engaged in improving on the ingenious idea of telegraphing from a rapidly running train, which has been suggested by Edison.

He believes he will be able to arrange a plan so that the exact position of any train can be ascertained in a moment from any part of the road without reference to telegraph stations.

The Wonders of Induction. Professor Elihu Thomson, president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, delivered a paper before the society at Columbia college last evening, says the New York World, on the "Phenomena of Alternating Current Induction," and exhibited some experiments showing a knowledge so far in advance of the average electrician as to astonish the larger crowd.

Other scientists, in introducing the lecturer President Seth Low, of the college, called attention to what Columbia has done and proposes to do in the way of electrical engineering.

Professor Thomson first portrayed the advantage of keeping the telegraph wires away from electric light lines and the attendant aggravating hum that disturbs talkers, by explaining the effects of induction from the continuous alternating currents.

He also showed that the interference in the propelling force of the retardation of induction is much greater from alternating than from continuous currents.

He incidentally demonstrated the advantages of the conductor in use of the alternating currents in this city by handling a current four times as intense as is taken into the houses, it having been reduced to 200 volts from a 1,000-volt street current.

By the induction from an induction coil he showed how easily electric light may be regulated to any degree of intensity as gradually and surely as gas can.

He accomplished this by connecting an incandescent lamp to a small induction coil, which would glow brightly from the large coil fed by the wires running from the converter.

The lamp glowed as brightly from this second induction as though in the main circuit, and he graduated the glow by inserting a copper plate between the two coils.

He also showed that the glow could be regulated by increasing or diminishing the distance intervening between the two coils, and moreover, he illustrated how the distance could be regulated by the use of a small dynamo.

Another example of the advantages of the alternating current is the fact that it is a much better conductor of heat than direct current.

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